CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

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DAILY TRIBUNE.

Thursday Morning.....May 20, 1858.

☞ For MONETARY and COMMERCIAL See Fourth Page.

Our Departed.

The death of Gen. FRANCIS F. SMITH, at Fort Leavenworth, was quite sudden and unexpected. He was on his way to take command of the Utah Army.

The bill repealing the Fishing Bounties has passed the Senate, by free majority. The law will take effect in December, 1859.

The British House of Commons have done two sensible things—passed (to a second reading) a bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister, and abolishing the property qualifications for members of Parliament.

The Searching Outrages.

Our advices from Washington indicate that no defense will be set up by the British Government for the recent outrages perpetrated upon American merchantmen and coasting vessels, but that suitable apologies will be tendered, and the offending parties dismissed. Brother Jonathan will be very apt to insist on both these demands.

The Presbyterian General Assembly.

The General Assembly of the New School Presbyterian Church meets to-day at 11 o'clock A.M. in the Second Presbyterian Church, corner of Wabash avenue and Washington street. A series of the business to come before the Assembly, together with a review of the leading features of the meeting last year, will be found in another column.

In Harbor Improvements.

The Senate refused, yesterday, by a vote of 24 against 22, to take up the bill for the improvement of Chicago Harbor. This is indicative of the fate of all similar bills; and the country may now be assured that no appropriations for the protection and security of our lake and river commerce, or the preservation of the lives of our seamen, will be made until a Republican Congress is chosen by the people who are outraged by the Senate's act. Millions are spent for the propagation of slavery; while not a dollar can be wrung from Congress for the promotion of the interests of the North.

The Foley Letter.

JAMES B. FOLEY represents in Congress the 4th Indiana District, which adjoins Cincinnati. He beat CAMRACK, Republican, by 1,453 votes in 1856. He acted with the Anti Lecompton Democrats until STEPHENS invented the English swindle, when he deserted his colors and went over to the Slave breeders. Since then he has been writing letters to his constituents begging them to "turn him loose in the District" that he may have a chance for another election. He says he is "certain he can carry the District," if "turned loose" upon it, and that his candidacy will help the "democratic ticket" at the "polls." He speaks of his "home in the 10 of June" to attend the Convention, and thinks he ought to have "a chance at the next row." He says "the Administration has all duly reassured him in full fellership—if John L. Robinson will consent he will be Permitted to act with the democrat party again." Of the English Bill he announces that the "Settlement" is on the Great Principles of noninterventions "so you see we poor devils have held our "ground well."

The letter is rich in orthography, etymology, syntax and originality. We imagine that when he is "turned loose in the district" this fall, it will be to grass, instead of the Capitol. We publish it in another place.

From Washington.

Mormon War Ended—Lecompton Democrats on Douglas—The Deficit in Revenue, &c.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, May 18, 1858.

The Utah war may be considered over and finished. Brigham Young and the war party have run away to the White River Mountains, and the peace men have returned and invited the Governor sent to rule over them by the Administration. Where the White River Mountains are, is not topographically ascertained. Gov. Stevens thinks they are not within Bullwhick. Otero says they are not in New Mexico, and Dr. Bernhisel says they lie within Utah, south of Salt Lake. It is no matter. The men hot in the loud talkers, calling them selves the fighting men, have run away. It is proved that all the enormous expenditures on the Utah expedition beyond the cost of the original expenditure, have been thrown away. At least ten millions of dollars were squandered by the crime of stopping the troops on the way to Utah to trample on liberty in Kansas. The people of the North have been taxed within a single year TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS for the infamous purpose of forcing slavery upon a protesting and struggling people—It is no mitigation of the villainy that a large percentage upon the proceeds of this robbery have been expended in the bribing of doughfaces in the free States to support the iniquity. It rather darkens the hue of the iniquity that two or three millions of the sum have been bestowed in the largess upon Democratic papers, in the shape of large advertisements, and in contracts to partisans hired to sustain the cause of the Administration in that section of the country which it is shaped is insult and outrage.

Friday we private bill day in the House—objection lay—when an objection can prevent any bill from being considered. What was the result? Two, twenty-one bills were passed, without objection, of which twenty-one were for the relief of Southern partisans. Why were no Northern bills passed? Southern men objected to them. For five years I have been seeking to impress upon Northern members that there was one remedy for the outrage of Southern parliamentary practice against Northern interests. I cannot say that I have had any progress in effecting the desired reform.

I will continue here, bent upon doing exactly what the Douglas office holders, I do not believe the 1st will extend. But there is no doubt of the first purpose of Carpenter and his associates in the 4th of July Convention to divide the party, and put down Douglas, though at the expense of placing the Republicans in power. As this is exactly what we want, we must wish them all success.

The President and Cabinet are evidently casting about to discover a crevice or loop-hole through which they may escape the necessity of asking for loan at this session. It is pretty well ascertained that there will be a deficit of $40,000,000 to be provided for within the coming fiscal year, namely: in twenty millions of treasury notes now out, and the balance if not funded as a permanent loan, must be provided before July, 1859, and a twenty million loan, or nearly, as compared with unmoldable currency.

Behind, the case is much worse than this. The actual deficit for this fiscal year, ending June 30, will be $27,500,000! That is, the whole of the money on hand last July, amounting to $19,000,000, has been consumed, and $20,000,000 of debt has been incurred in the shape of treasury notes, from our prodigacy and incompetency.

JUNIUS.

TRANSCENDENT ACCURACY.—HENRY WILLIAM BERGHER's letter was addressed to the "Press of the United States," and not to the "President of the United States," as the telegraphic dispatch had it.

ALLEGED LARCENY.—William J. Flood, a clerk in Bowen's Variety Sales, corner Lake street, was arrested yesterday upon a charge of stealing goods and cash. It is alleged that for the past four months Flood has given away, or sold at very nominal prices, several hundred dollars worth of goods in proportion. About $100 worth of the property has been recovered, consisting of silk plaid dress, chinaware, and trinkets of the female kind. The accused will be brought up for examination to-morrow.

CITY ITEMS.

☞ For PRODUCE and MERCHANDISE Advertisements See Fourth Page.

GAGE, BROTHER, & DRAKE, of the Tremont House, understood our case precisely, when they sent around to our sanctum, last evening, those delicious "ripe strawberries all smothered in cream." If we should live a thousand years, we couldn't forget them.

ADAMS HOUSE.—Mr. L. P. Beers, late of New York city, has become "mine host" of the Adams House.

MISS DAVENPORT.—This evening Miss Davenport assumes the role of Camille, one of her best representations. Miss Davenport is one of the great artistes of the American stage. To-morrow evening is the occasion of Miss Davenport's benefit.

Go to the "Tremont" this morning for New York Ledger, Harper's Weekly, New York Mercury, Waverley, and Frank Leslie's Paper, containing more of the awfull milk exposure. Also, New York dailies received every evening, at 10 o'clock.

ACCIDENT.—While two lads were playing in a yawl-boat near Madison street bridge, one of them fell into the water and sank almost immediately. Some men, who saw the accident, fished the little fellow out in time to save his life.

OBITUARY.—The funeral of Patrick Coffee, an old resident of Chicago, took place yesterday. The Montgomery Guard, of which he was a member, buried him with military honors. The Emmet Guard, Shields' Guard, and deputations from other companies were in the procession. The funeral cortege contained three hundred and ninety-nine carriages and buggies, and was over two miles in length.

PHOTOGRAPH OF PAULSEN.—Mr. Hesler, the famous photographist of this city, has taken a photographic likeness of Louis Paulsen, the celebrated chess player, whose blindfold playing against remarkable odds has excited the astonishment of our citizens. The likeness is a very faithful one, and as a work of art the picture is particularly good. Copies may be obtained at Hesler's gallery.

POLICE COURT.—For vagrancy James Foley, John Smith and Mary Smith were fined $10 each; Daniel Quinn $20; Hugh Doyle and Jane Simmons $25 each.

For being drunk and disorderly, Mary Mooney was fined $1; Nelly Clark and John Ackerman $5 each; William Ferguson $10; W. D. Davis $50 and 60 days in Bridewell.

THANKS FOR FAVORS RECEIVED.—Rev. J. H. Leonard returns his sincere and hearty thanks to those friends of his and the Bethel cause, who so kindly and generously contributed to make the "donation visit" to his house last Thursday evening—one of much pleasure and substantial benefit to himself and family. He prays that the blessing of a benign and gracious Providence may rest upon every donor; and is encouraged anew to go forward in the important work to which he is devoting all his energies.

ALLEGED FORGER ARRESTED.—The Cleveland Plaindealer, of the 16th inst., states that "a man named A. Savery presented at the counter of Messrs. Whitman, Standard & Co., of that city, a check purporting to have been drawn by I. H. Burch & Co., of this city, for $500, which was paid. Upon a close examination, the check was found to be suspicious in appearance, whereupon Messrs. W., S. & Co. telegraphed to Chicago, and received answer that the check (dated May 7th) was for $10 only, and had been altered to $500. Savery was arrested and the money was all recovered. He claims that the check was given him in payment of lands which he had sold, and that he was innocent of all participation in the alteration of the check."

COOK COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Executive Committee of this Society will meet this evening in the commodious Reading Room of the Mechanics' Institute, and not at the Tremont House, as stated by the city papers last week. This change is made to accommodate the ladies and public, who are invited to an informal exhibition of cut and other flowers, which will be had during the afternoon. We are informed that a superb show of tulips may be expected from the Grove Nursery and Gardens, and a fine display of other flowers by our city gardeners and amateur floriculturists and we hope to see the Institute Room thronged by those other—the fairest flowers of creation—the ladies. The Institute Hall is on the southwest corner of Clark and Washington streets.

A CITY OFFICIAL IN DIFFICULTY.—One of the inmates of a house of ill fame came to the police office on Tuesday night and stated that a row was in progress in the house. Several policemen were dispatched to arrest the belligerents, and two prostitutes and W. I. Smart, clerk to the Captain of Police, were taken into custody and brought to the station house, they being found in the brothel. By some hocus-pocus the prisoners were released without a trial. Yesterday afternoon Justice D'Wolf issued a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Smart to answer a charge of committing an assault and battery upon one of the prostitutes. The examination will take place this afternoon before Justice D'Wolf, and it is reported that some rich developments will be made as to the connection of certain police officers with houses of ill-fame and their occupants. We prefer to wait for the testimony rather than give the rumors afloat in relation to the affair.

A PLEASANT INCIDENT IN BROWN SCHOOL.—Yesterday afternoon, while the pupils of this school were assembled in the spacious hall of this beautiful building, engaged in the exercises of vocal music, and at an interval between the pieces, a pretty little miss, the youngest of the school, stepped forward, and with a few brief words, fitly spoken, in behalf of the whole school, presented Mr. H. M. KEITH, the Principal, an elegant silver goblet as a token of their deep sympathy for him in his suffering, caused by the recent brutal assault of two fiends in human shape. The presentation was wholly unexpected by Mr. Keith, and in his present feeble condition, he was so overcome as to be unable for some minutes to make any reply. As a momentary diversion, the scholars sang a familiar air, after which Mr. BEDWELL, one of the Board of Education, familiarly termed "FATHER BEDWELL," responded for Mr. KEITH, briefly and feelingly. It was not until just before the close of the exercises, that Mr. KEITH was enabled simply to express his gratitude to the generous donors, for this eloquent manifestation of their kind sympathy. Many of the patrons of the school, who had had a hint of the occurrence, were present.

THE INDIAN GIANT.—We dropped in to see the collection of living curiosities at 100 Dearborn street, near the Post Office. The North Carolina Rattlesnake don't amount to much; we have killed larger snakes. It is simply a short thick serpent with eight rattles on its tail. The Cuban snake is larger, but a dozen like it would not make the boa constrictor to be seen at Barnum's Museum, New York. The double headed, double bodied child is a little monster, preserved in spirits, which is not pleasing to look at, but rather excites emotions of disgust. It is twins stuck together. But the "big injun" is well worth seeing. He is a "crowder and no mistake." Imagine a man a foot taller than Long John, and as stout built to his height, as Geo. Go Anderson or Alderman Sitts, and you have some idea of this giant's size. He is seven feet seven inches high, and weighs four hundred and eighty-six pounds, or nearly a quarter of a ton! We assisted in taking some measurements of him. He measures around the chest, fifty-eight inches. It takes a good stout man to girt thirty-eight, and a majority of men fall below thirty-six inches. His outstretched arms are nearly eight feet, and from the point of his shoulder to the extremity of hand is three feet four inches. His thigh measures thirty-four inches in circumference. He is only 19 years old. He came from Santa Fe to St. Louis two years ago and has been travelling in the Southern States and West Indies for a year past. He is a half breed Mexican Indian, about the complexion of a mulatto; he is rather good looking, but his mouth is large and lips coarse. He dresses in the Indian costume. His parents were common sized people; he is still growing; his health is good; his gait is heavy and awkward; he would make but poor headway in a foot race, but his strength, if in proportion to his bulk, must be truly herculean. Verily, there are giants in these days, as well as in olden times.

The Wells Street Calamity.

The jury of inquest summoned upon the bodies of those who lost their lives at the fire in Wells street, met yesterday afternoon, and after examining two witnesses adjourned to give the Coroner an opportunity to procure additional evidence as to the origin of the fire. The following is the testimony taken yesterday:

WM. K. NORWOOD sworn.—Am a fire policeman for the West District; was at the fire; I got there after the fire was pretty well along; the whole building was on fire when I got there; it was after 3 o'clock when I got there; I saw one body on the sidewalk; I had the ruins shoveled over after the bodies were removed; shoveled them all over; if other bodies had been in the ruins we would have found them; I do not think it is possible that there were any other bodies there; I found a sum of money tied up in two pieces of cloth; the mayor has the clothes and money; there was a considerable amount of money; I found this money on the lower floor of the building occupied by "English Dan"; the money has not been identified; Johnson told me that a policeman told him that his wife had money which he (Johnson) did not know of; I think the money belonged to the French family; I found a wallet and gave it to officer Coleman; there was some bad money in it—one $100 bill was in it; I heard the Frenchman has a relid in Canada and that he has relatives there.

IRA COLEMAN, sworn.—I am a fire policeman for the South District; I got to the fire at about half-past three; there was an alarm; the whole building was on fire when I got there; the front part was on fire; I saw five bodies taken out from the rear of the south part of the building.

Witness exhibited two wallets which contained a lot of bad money; a daguerreotype of English Dan's wife; some scraps of a German newspaper; an Allen's revolver; some papers belonging to Daniel Bates, etc.

MRS. BATES, who jumped from a second story window and injured herself and who was also severely burned, was yesterday removed to the hospital. Her physicians do not think she will recover.

Legal Intelligence.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE DRUMMOND.—The Fulton County Bank vs. the Commercial Bank, assumpsit. This case was argued last week, and taken under advisement by the court. On Tuesday the issue was found for plaintiff, and damages assessed at $1,176 58. A motion for a new trial was made by defendant's counsel. We have already given a full statement of this case.

CHANCERY.

Aaron L. Reid et al., vs. Parsons B. Crosby and Marietta Crosby. Dismissed by complainants at their own cost.

James Houghton, Samuel E. Sawyer, vs. Geo. G. Banks and Wm. Hutchinson. Creditors' bill. On motion of complainants, injunction was granted upon bill.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE DRUMMOND.—United States vs. George Beach. Indictment for opening letters passing through the post office at Niles, in this county, where he was deputy postmaster. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was fined $25 and costs. The offence being merely a technical one, and no bad intent being shown, the District Attorney asked that the fine might be as small as the law would permit.

The distribution of proceeds from sale of brig *Rocky Mountain*, upon salvage claims, was ordered.

COOK COUNTY COURT—JUDGE BARRON.—John Gager vs. Frederick Krause *cs* so upon a judgment. Jury trial and defendant discharged.

John J. Schwartz vs. John W. Doehler, *cs* so upon a judgment. After a full examination the defendant was discharged.

Samuel Cole vs. Morris Kohn, *cs* so upon a judgment. Defendant scheduled and was discharged.

Balthazar Bove vs. Michael Hambrecht, *cs* so upon a judgment. Jury trial and defendant found guilty of refusing to turn out property.

Walter M. Woodruff vs. Charles G. Miller, *cs* so on a judgment. Case continued to 28th inst.

READINGS FROM THE POETS.—On Wednesday evening, the 26th inst., Miss Teresa Emonde will give one of her readings from the Poets of Ireland and America. The entertainment will take place in Metropolitan Hall, and Mr. W. H. Currie will preside at the Piano Forte.

The following is the correspondence:

CHICAGO, Ill., April 23, 1858.

MADAME:—As it is the prevailing impression that you contemplate making a tour through the western States this season, for the purpose of giving Readings from the Poets, an assemblage of the citizens of this city has been held, and the undersigned have been appointed a committee to conclude the necessary arrangements for your visit, trusting that it will be as early in your contemplated tour as possible.

We are confident, assured that the residents of many other cities in the Northwest only await your advent in the Garden City to extend to you so cordial an invitation in view of this as we now offer you.

Hoping that you will not long defer the pleasure we anticipate in being able to listen Readings which have justly made your genius celebrated, we remain, Madame, your obedient servants,

WM. B. EGAN, CHARLES H. MOORE,
M. W. FENTON, PHILIP DORLAND,
D. C. SKELLY, and fifty others.
TO MISS TERESA EMONDE.

BROOKLYN, April 27, 1858.

GENTLEMEN:—With feelings of pride and pleasure I received your kind and flattering invitation to visit Chicago, and shall, without delay, make such arrangements as may enable me to comply with your request on the 20th of May. To each and every one of the gentlemen who have so warmly (on pilloried me, as well as to the gentlemen of the press, for their flattering notices, I take this opportunity to offer my sincere acknowledgments, and already anticipate a CHICAGO FAILURE from my countrymen in the Garden City of the West, and remain, Gentlemen, your grateful obedient servant,

TERESA EMONDE.

WE would call the attention of owners of Dwelling Houses to the advertisement of Williams & Merrill. Also those wishing to purchase a small farm near the city at a very great bargain.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION of the Third Presbyterian Church and congregation will hold its regular monthly meeting this evening, at the corner of Washington and Carpenter streets. Reports from the mission, and other committees will be presented, and business of importance transacted. The members and the public generally are invited to attend.

WE would again remind our readers that Thomas B. Davis, of Dearborn street, keeps on hand the best assortment of Wines and Liquors for family use, to be found in the city. His goods are of the best quality and warranted to be exactly as represented. He has also on hand a large stock of the best brands of South Side, London Porter, &c.

I. O. O. F.—The members of Chicago Lodge No. 55 are requested to meet at their Lodge Room, Friday, May 21st, at 1 o'clock, to attend the funeral of Brother L. G. Cutler.

The members of other Lodges are invited to attend.

A. M. BARSTOW, N. G.
JAMES A. BOYD, R. S.

ELEGANT Rosewood and Mahogany Furniture at Auction this morning at nine and a half o'clock. Grubb & Gilbert will sell at the Furniture Warerooms of Wolmaker & Wessel, No. 229 Lake street, the entire stock, consisting of Rosewood and Mahogany Parlor and Chamber suits, Parlor, Chamber and Drawing room Furniture of every style and description. This sale will not be attended by any person in want of good furniture. Ladies are invited to attend.

Consumption—The Medical Schools—Their Absurdities.

LETTER NO. 6.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

It is the impression of the opulent physicians that consumption commences in the lungs—an opinion that generally prevails amongst that class of medical men—which is a lamentable mistake on their part; a grievous delusion to this differing from my brethren of the profession on this subject, at the same time paying their stupidity in retaining this sacrilegal and prevailing error? I am compelled to speak publicly on the strength of practical experience, and an extensive observation during eighteen years and nine months' practice in diseases of the throat and lungs, which fully convinced me that the first symptoms of this painful malady originate in the throat and air passages, which if neglected, must destroy life at an early period.

The earliest indication of the treacherous disease is an irritation in the throat and bronchial tubes by catching cold, which occasions coughing and expectoration of a foamy, frothy or whitish phlegm, in others it is of a more chronic tendency, hawking up a congealed mucous similar to boiled starch of a gelatinous, slimy and stringy substance, more profuse in the morning, and after meals, which seems to cling to the membrane in the throat until this offensive matter is removed. Then the sufferer is at ease for a short time, while another equal is collecting or accumulating to substitute the former. This is the result of a neglected condition of the bowels, which produces a vitiated condition of the blood and corrupts the fluid, from the fountain of life; the purest of consumption is concealed in the adulterated and impure state of the blood which gives rise to cough by the slightest exposure, producing hawking, hawking and expectoration of a lighted character, with a derangement of the liver and bowels and is termed by the schools bronchitis, or bronchial consumption.

The above symptoms, I undertake to say, without hesitation or fear of contradiction, are the earliest and most evident signs or symptoms of consumption; they are the young out buds of this prevailing scourge, though ignorantly and absurdly treated by the stereotyped prescriptions of the Tree and Cholmeley's Cordial, which have been the destruction of the thousands who have died of this horrible disease, by those friends of theirs who recommended them and administered to their wants from the commencement of their sufferings, to the closing scene, whether they could attribute their death to any other cause except the throat, and from that cheaply erroneous and which inevitably must be the case for an early consultation gradually pointing in its downward course, until it consumes the body of the lungs, exhibiting the following fatal symptoms:

Breathing short and hurried, cough frequent, with accumulation of corrupted matter, sometimes streaked with blood, profuse night sweats, emaciation and debility; cold chills in the forenoon, with a burning fever after; flush red and fatty; the flushes entirely able to support the body; a susceptibility of catching cold from the least exposure, attended with a hoarseness and loss of voice, with a heavy expectoration in the forenoon, frying pains in the chest, sides and shoulders, with a severe fit coughing in the morning, or on awakening from sleep. The painful crisis first appearing, with a swelling and pulling of the feet and ankles, and frequent attacks of diarrhea. In females the symptoms are more distressing at an early period than in the male, with weakness in the back and loins, a sinking and exhausted feeling at the stomach, nervous and excitable, with frequent and frequent interruptions of the monthly data, and as the disease progresses, a total or final cessation of it, with the breakings of a broken down constitution.

☞ The foregoing symptoms are considered by the erring faculty, according to this old doctrine, to be the first stage of consumption, but in reality it exists there in the third and last stage, which commences its victim through the processes and imbecility of time hanging H. D.'s. This is the delusion that has built many a widow and orphan; this is the error that has left many a parent childless; this is the troubling and shortly ended that has caused doctors to sacrifice their lives to the abomination exposed; points of treatment generally practiced by the schools. Dated the bills of mortality prove this assertion beyond the shadow of a doubt?

Science the comparative is approbative of his dangerous science until there is no cough. In his old creed, prescribed by catching cold, which contracts the chest, which gives rise to irritation and inflammation of the bronchial tubes? Soothe the irritation and subdue the inflammation, and consumption is at once defeated. Of the thousands that die annually of consumption, there is not one instance in ten produced where the disease commenced in the lungs, except in cases of pneumonia or inflammation of the lungs. It is quite the opposite. The wasting and decay of the human body have their origin in the trachea, larynx and esophagus before they descend to the lungs, and unless it is the chest while confined in these parts, and before these confirmed symptoms of consumption are clearly established, a cure is impossible.

I remain, respectfully, etc.,

J. D. DERBY,
Circuit and Consulting Physician,
of New York. Can be consulted at his office No. 20 Larmon's Block, corner of Washington and Clark street, opposite the Court House, Chicago.

No patient treated longer than three weeks, unless there is ample benefit derived.

WRITE H. C. Bartman & Co., of 403 Broadway, New York, for Circulars, describing the most wonderful family simple and effective Sewing Machine in the world.

See advertisement in another column. 20:1d-cf.

MARRIED.

On the 18th inst., at Grace Church, by the Rev. J. W. Clark Rector, GEORGE SAHL, Esq., of St. Louis, to ANNA, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Kent, Esq., Stafordshire, England.

DIED.

In this city, May 18th, LYMAN G. CUTLER, aged 26 years.

The funeral will take place at the late residence of the deceased, 238 West Jackson street, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

On the 19th inst., of scarlet fever, JULIA, daughter of Michael and Allen McAuley, aged 7 years.

The funeral will take place at 3 o'clock to-day, from the residence of her parents, 284 Hubbard street. The friends of the family are invited.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Niagara.

HALIFAX, May 19.—The Niagara, from Liverpool on the 8th inst., has arrived at this port.

Breadstuffs generally tend townward, with the exception of corn, which is buoyant.

The steamship City of Washington, which sailed from New York with the mails of 24th of April, arrived at Liverpool on the 6th inst.

The screw steamship Indian, which left Portland on the 24th of April, reached Liverpool on the 7th inst.

The political news brought by the Niagara is not of much importance, but possesses some points of interest.

The British Government had announced in Parliament that they had disapproved of the proclamation of the Governor General of India, confiscating the lands in Oude.

Sir Colin Campbell was to be created a Peer.

The Spanish Cortes had been suddenly prorogued, and some of the ministers had tendered their resignation.

There is nothing later from India.

GREAT BRITAIN.

On the 5th, the Commons passed to the second reading the bill legalizing marriages with a deceased wife's sister by 40 majority.—On the 6th the bill abolishing the property qualifications for members of Parliament, was passed to a second reading amidst great cheering.

The great Chester Cup Race was won by Sir C. Monk's Variety, in a field of 28 horses.

The Court of Queen's Bench had refused the application of the Director of the British Bank for a new trial.

The Bank of England had made no change in the rate of discount, and the outflow of bullion to France had checked the expectation.—The demand for discounts was very light. The rates in open market were unchanged.

INDIA.

The details of the fall of Lucknow are published. The plunder and destruction of property was immense. It was expected that 8000 men would have to be left in garrison Lucknow. Symptoms were observable of a gathering cloud in the North west, and preventive measures are urged for fear of a sudden outbreak of the Sikhs. Sir James Outram has proclaimed that the British Government has no intention to carry on an armed propagandism, as was believed by the natives, and the Governor-General had promised rewards to the faithful, and the confiscation of the estates of others; their lives to be spared on condition of submission, if they are not guilty of shedding blood.

The Paris *Pays* says that the revolt extends daily, and that Sir Colin Campbell asks immediate and large reinforcements.

FRANCE.

The Emperor expected to pay a visit to Great Britain in July.

The Commission to consider the claims of Prof. Morse, has recommended the Government to give him 400,000 francs for the use of his telegraph system in France.

Trade in France was improving.

The anniversary of the death of Napoleon had been celebrated in Paris with imposing religious ceremonies.

The Queen of Holland was visiting Napoleon.

NAPLES.

Some fresh shocks of earthquakes, causing much damage had occurred.

PORTUGAL.

The vine disease has again shown itself.

The elections had resulted largely in favor of the Government.

PERSIA.

Letters state that 30,000 Persians had beaten the Turkomans, and were laying siege to their capital.

Important from Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—There is an article in the *Union* this morning, denying that Col. Kane is a Commissioner of the Government to Utah. The article attracts a great deal of attention, and most persons believe that it embodies the views of the Administration about the late news.

The Cabinet to-day resolved to reinforce the home squadron by every available means.

The Colorado which sailed on Tuesday for San Domingo, goes out to make inquiries into the insults and injuries to our Consul and citizens of that Island. Despatches referring to the more recent proceedings of the British cruisers in the Gulf, have been sent to meet the Colorado at San Domingo.

The Cabinet is determined to ask Congress for a loan of fifteen millions. The Secretary will not name a specific rate of interest, but will name six per cent. as the maximum.

The *Tribune's* correspondence says the message which the President intended to send yesterday to the Senate in answer to the resolution of inquiry respecting the British outrages, was deferred for further consultation in the Cabinet.

Official evidence is received from our Consul at Havana, containing the statements of several masters whose vessels had been searched. The testimony is clear and positive, and justifies the fullest action. A correspondence has already been opened with Lord Napier, and from informal conference held here, there is every reason to believe that the outrages will be disavowed and the offending officials dismissed.

From New York.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Anson G. Phelps, the distinguished merchant and philanthropist, partner in the house of Phelps, Dodge & Co., died suddenly in this city yesterday.

The indignation meeting of ship masters and owners called at the Exchange yesterday amounted to nothing. It was thinly attended and no organization was had. The call was believed to be a hoax.

Death of Maj. Gen. Smith.

St. Louis, May 19.—Gen. Persifer F. Smith, Commander of the Utah forces, died at Head Quarters, Fort Leavenworth, at half-past 5 o'clock Sunday night. The officers of the steamer Dickey, just arrived from Bonneville, report that the remains of General Smith were to leave Leavenworth for the East on Wednesday. Gen. Harney succeeds to the command.

XXXIth Congress—First Session.

SENATE—MAY 19.

Mr. Seward presented a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of New York, in favor of the Light House Bound, and of Mr. Phelps' (of Mo.) Pacific R. R. bill.

Mr. Doolittle offered a resolution that the President communicate all the correspondence concerning the arrest of Gen. Walker, and of the seizure of property belonging to persons under his command by Capt. Pankling; also for information why certain correspondence on the subject was withdrawn from the files of the Navy Department.

Mr. Seward called for the yeas and nays on the question of taking up the bill for the improvement of the harbor at Chicago, with the view of making the test whether the Senate will take up the several harbor appropriation bills. The motion was lost by a vote of 24 against 22.

The bill for the repeal of the fishing bounty act was taken up and a discussion ensued on amendments to repeal the duty on salt and sugar.

Discussion was continued by Chandler, Davis, Simmons, Wilson, Stuart, Sumner and others, and the subject was finally disposed of as follows:

The amendment to the amendment repealing the duty on sugar was lost, 27 against 20. The amendment itself repealing the duty on salt was lost, 41 against 18. The bill being reported, Mr. Wilson move that it do not take effect till the 1st of Dec. 1862—lost, 30 against 26. The bill was then passed by a final vote of 30 against 25. It takes effect from December 31st, 1859.

The Homestead bill was then taken up, but without action the Senate adjourned.

Before taking up the fishery bill Mr. Seward presented a memorial from the citizens of New York, asking a pension for Polly Egbertson, widow of a soldier who helped to capture Gen. Burgoyne.

Mr. Bigler, of Pa., presented a memorial from the Board of Underwriters of Philadelphia, asking an appropriation for a breakwater on Craw Shoal.

An adverse report was made by the Committee of Foreign Affairs on the memorial of the citizens of Maine, asking that the boundary between Maine and New Brunswick be plainly marked.

A message was received from the President enclosing a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, on the subject of British aggressions on the Gulf of Mexico, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Pugh, of Ohio, offered a resolution inquiring if the Mexican Government have revoked the grant for a road across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and if so, that steps be taken to renew it.

HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. Harris, of Illinois, the Committee on Elections were discharged from the further consideration of the memorial of Mr. Brooks, contesting the seat of Mr. Davis, of Md. Mr. Harris gave notice that he would to-morrow call up the Ohio contested case.

On motion of Mr. Marshall, a resolution was adopted calling on the President for all the information in his possession relative to the Sloo Tehuantepec grant, including the instructions to Minister Forsyth on the subject, and whether the grant has passed into the hands of other parties under the advice of the President, and whether any contracts have been made, and if so, to whom and on what security.

Mr. Singleton of Miss., from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution which was adopted, to print 200,000 copies of the agricultural part of the report of the patent office.—He said it would cost fifty or sixty cents a volume.

On motion of Mr. Pettit, the further consideration of the Fort Snelling report was postponed until next Wednesday.

Mr. Nichols of Ohio, from the Committee on Printing, called up the resolutions modifying former orders, that no extra copies of the charts of the Pacific Railroad surveys be printed for distribution; that the printing of the volume comprising the narrative of the expedition under Gov. Stephens be suspended until a further order of the House, and that 300 instead of 10,000 extra copies of Emery's Mexican boundary survey be printed.

Mr. Nichols said the Committee only proposed to suspend work not commenced nor under contract; the action proposed would save $15,000. The resolutions were adopted by a vote of 113 against 65.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Civil Appropriation bill.

The bill was amended somewhat in Committee, and reported to the House.

Adjourned.

Another Railroad Accident.

ELMIRA, N. Y., May 19.—The New York express train on the Elmira, Canandaigua & Niagara Falls railroad, which left Suspension Bridge yesterday A. M., at 20 minutes to 6 o'clock, ran off the track about a half a mile west of Penn Yan station.

The accident was occasioned by the equalizing bar on the tender breaking, which fell on the track, thereby throwing the baggage and two passenger cars off the track, stripping the latter of their seats. The following persons were injured:

W. R. Bird, of New York, badly cut in the face but no bones broken, is on his way to New York to-day; George Waters, brakeman, cut above his eye; Mrs. Hurd, and Mrs. Owen, mother of Mrs. Hurd, slightly bruised; a physician from Illinois, wrist dislocated; a boy from Addison, New York, slightly cut in the face.

Wood & Coal.

Wood! Wood!!

SEASONED BEACH AND MAPLE,

At $5 per Cord,

Apply E. BEND & CO.'S COAL YARD, Peyton street, between Ashland avenue and Noble street.

H. F. MARSH, Jr.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE Price of Coal.

THE NORTHERN ILLINOIS COAL AND IRON COMPANY, of Lasalle, are now ready to deliver Coal in Chicago, of ten tons and upwards, of 2240 lb. to the ton, at $4 per ton on the cars, and $4 50 per ton on the wharf, which is the price of the same Coal at Buffalo, viz: Forty cents on the ton, and twenty cents per ton less than by the ton, put up in Chicago.

The Coal is mined at a depth of 230 and 300 feet from the surface, and is equal to any Coal now mined and sold in Chicago.

The above Company have already expended $75,000 in developing their mines and having an inexhaustible supply of material, with a manufacturing establishment, they ask, as they deserve, the patronage of Chicago, to insure a further reduction of from 30 to 50 per cent. on the above prices within the coming two years.

Specimens of each vein can be seen at our office, No. 40 Clark street, and contracts entered into by

LAW & STROTHER.

Sheffield Coal.

DAILY ARRIVAL OF 100 TONS.—THIS Coal will sell with the best coals in the market. Professors Porter and Silliman, of Yale College, in their analysis, state as follows:

Your coal is of a quality fit for the production of steam. We have used the coal in his open grate for several days, and find it perfectly adapted for that use. It burns to a comparatively small quantity of ashes, without producing clinker, etc., &c.

Extract from another analysis: We find your coal even superior to that of the famous Briar Hill in matter of gas and coke.

Our sales, which exceed at the present time by far that of any other coal in the city, prove the superiority of the SHEFFIELD COAL to any to be known to be appreciated.

Among the many advantages arising to the purchaser, the following may be enumerated:

1st. The coal is one of the best in the market. Our daily increasing sales prove this fact; analysis proves it. The following are among the many recommendations received from time to time from some of the most extensive manufacturers in the city:

We have for some time past been using the Sheffield Coal at our works, for the purpose of producing steam. Considering the difference in price, and the facility with which it can be made under the name of Brandy, can only be regarded as a great public benefit. The Coal is free from sulphur, and we believe it possesses all the good qualities claimed for the best imported Scotch, and is of perfectly uniform quality and character, and a sovereign and sure remedy for Dyspepsia, Pulmonary Consumption, Long-nut, Lost Sleep, Bad Digestion, etc.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

Retail Price, $1.25 per Bottle.

☞ Recommended by the physicians and druggists of the United States.

The Sole Agency has appointed Fr. N. STRONG, No. 82 South Clark street, corner of Clark and Adams streets, sole agent for the sale of the above coal in Chicago, where dealers and consumers will please form and their orders.

By sending to the agent, the public will receive a sample free of charge.

A PAPER FOR EVERY EPISCOPAL FAMILY.

THE "CHURCH RECORD,"

Only One Dollar per Annum.

The "Church Record," published in this city by Mr. Jas. Lyons, is a paper which we can cordially recommend to the attention of our readers. It is more than the approval of the editor to set forth and defend the sound conservative views of the Church, and we are glad to have the good opinion and Mr. Lyons is to be congratulated on the prosperity of his paper.—Rev. J. H. Vinton, Rector of Trinity Church.

Rev. Dr. Clarkson, Rector St. Peter's Church.
" A. T. Guion, Rector of Grace Church.
" Dr. Cummins, Rector of St. Ann's Church.
" Dr. Hawks, Rector of St. Thomas' Church.
" Dr. Stanley, Presbyter.

Chicago Agent, Mr. Jas. Lyons.

☞ Subscriptions received at the Publication Office, No. 80 Portland Block. JAMES LYONS,
Editor and Proprietor.

To-Day's Advertisem'ts.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—AN ACTIVE Business Partner, with a cash capital of four to six thousand dollars, in a first class Hotel in this city, now in full and prosperous business. Address J. S. STORRS, Post Office, Chicago, Ill. May 20-1m.-1d

WANTED—TWO AGENTS IN EACH State in the West, to sell JOHNSON'S NEW RAILROAD AND TOWNSHIP MAP OF THE WESTERN STATES.—See GEM Sketch. The best and cheapest land map ever issued. It has been got up expressly for business men. Call at 114 Clark street, for sketch, or address (stamp inclosed) Rand, McNally & Co. Map Store, Chicago, Ill. my20-2t-p.99

W

DAILY TRIBUNE.

NO. 51, SOUTH CLARK STREET.

CITY OF CHICAGO.

Thursday Morning.....May 20, 1858.

A Bankrupt Treasury—The Tax-Gatherer Coming.

The prodigality of the so-called Democratic party is without parallel in the history of the Republic. The attempt to uproot the old ideas of Freedom, upon which the Government is based, and replace them by belief in the Democracy and Christianity of Human Slavery, is probably more expensive than was anticipated. The expenditure, under cover of Government necessity, to stop the mouths and secure the services of partizans for the advocacy of such wicked and wanton follies as the Dred Scott decision and the Nebraska bill, and for the defence of the wretched misgovernment of Kansas, largely exceeds the estimates of the political engineers employed in the disgraceful service; and the dynasty that has undertaken the job which PIERCE and DOUGLAS began, breaks down in the first half of its allotted term, and declares the treasury exhausted and itself unable to go on. The telegraph tells us that a new loan of fifteen millions of dollars is determined upon by the House Committee of Ways and Means, in conference with the Secretary of the Treasury. It will doubtless be voted. The Congress that passed the English bill will not stop at trifles. The wheels of Government will continue to turn; and the partizan presses and orators devoted to the Propaganda, will declare that this glaring evidence of national bankruptcy is conclusive proof of the Cabinet's financial skill.

The Administration found a surplus of seventeen millions of dollars in the Sub-Treasury when it came into power. Even the unprincipled profligacy of PIERCE was unable to spend receipts which flowed in. But Mr. COBB has profited by the experience of his predecessors, and though but fourteen months in office, has not only spent the revenue accruing during that time, but has exhausted the surplus with which, he began, issued twenty millions of treasury notes, and run fifteen millions in debt! It is true that the custom houses show but few importations upon which duties are paid and that receipts from all sources are diminished; but it is also true that the recklessness and extravagance of expenditure which Pierce inaugurated as the rule, have been faithfully copied, and that the total expenses of governing this nation in accordance with the demands and necessities of the Slave Power will hardly fall short of *One Hundred Millions of Dollars* per annum!

Insensible as the people are to what in the affairs of government concerns them most, they cannot fail to see what swells our national expenditure to this startling amount. War, undertaken and carried on in Kansas, Oregon and Utah without authority of Congress, in defiance of law, and solely for partisan and personal purposes; army contracts given to favorites in an unlawful manner, involving millions in amount; corruption and waste in the purchase and sale of government property; transactions like the sale of Forts Snelling and Ripley, and the purchase of Willett's Point, near New York, and a site at San Francisco for unnecessary public buildings; immense waste in printing, by which millions have been divided among the blowers-and-strikers of the party in power—these and similar iniquities almost without number, account for the disreputable condition to which the government is reduced. Corruptions as gross and glaring; abuse of power as dangerous and arbitrary as ever marked the decadence of a monarchy, or threatened the liberties of a people, are the causes to which the national impoverishment must be attributed.

The people who foot the bill, have need to look closely at the existing condition of public affairs. Another year of prodigacy and folly will bring the tax-gatherer to their doors; and a per centage of all their possessions told, in hard coin, into the hand of that official, will open their eyes to the enormities of those by whom they are governed, will teach them that, whatever it may cost to break down the old bulwarks of Freedom, force Slavery into prohibited places and make it the governing power of the Republic, they pay the score.

A Pro-Slavery Religion.

It cannot be doubted that for many years, among the members of our American Churches, there has been an increasing sense of the sinfulness of human slavery. Its effects have been apparent in the successive divisions which have taken place, of different denominations into Northern and Southern branches; and in the stronger testimony against the wrong of slavery in final, hope by the churches of the North. But while this change has been going on, a movement has also been in progress in an opposite direction. While the Christians of the free States have become Anti-Slavery, the Southern brethren generally regard their "peculiar institution" with more complacency than ever. They no longer speak of it as a wrong to be remedied or an evil to be endured, but as a blessing to be upheld and perpetuated. The sentiment of the former class found, last year, a modified expression in the action of the American Tract Society, which resolved to publish a mild pamphlet or two on "The Duties of Masters." The opinions of the pro-slavery portion of that society have triumphed in the recent passage of a resolution which reverses its form of action. The most indifferent can scarcely read, without indignation, the record of the manner in which this result was accomplished. Not only were the tried friends of the Society deeply injured but they were insulted also. The manners of the plantation were exhibited in the Church of God. The remarks of the Rev. Mr. Dennison of South Carolina deserve to be well noted. He said:

> "The South regarded this moral question as a matter entirely their own. They wanted no interference from abroad in this work. The South did not object to the matter contained in the proposed tract, . . . Gentlemen appear as if there was danger of doing harm by reconsidering the vote that was commenced by the Committee of Fifteen last year. He told them that there was no danger. The work was done. Confidence in the Assembly. Their work was finished. If any proof was needed, or was wanted of this, a reference to the statistics would exhibit the fact. South Carolina had for many years contributed from $5,000 to $8,000, to the Tract Society; and yet last year it had fallen to $250, 350 of which had been given by his congregation, where before the amounts given had ranged from $600 to $800 a year. In alluding to the recent lyrics, the speaker asked if it were possible that any member of the Committee could have thought of publishing such a tract and sending it to the South?
>
> He would say that the minister who brought it would have done so at the risk of their necks. Self-preservation demanded of them, whether Christians or not, when a man presented himself at their doors with such a tract in time, to send him away, and if he would not go by fair means, he should go by violence.
>
> A Voice—It is a free country, is it not?
>
> Mr. Dennison—We would show him very soon whether it is free down there!

The logic of this gentlemanly speech proved irresistible. Some persons might have demurred that it was a little unreasonable for the people of the South to place in jeopardy the necks of their Northern brethren, for simply offering them a tract, to the matter of which they had no objection! But all such cavils were overborne by the arguments contained in the Reverend gentleman's statistics of the Society's receipts. $5,000 may not, seem an immense sum to mourn over, but the thirty majority doubtless thought that it was better to sell their convictions for a small mess of pottage than to lose the opportunity of selling them at all.

Practically, therefore, the Tract Society have decided that there are no duties of masters worth speaking of. This is an inference which many will object to, but in reality to this complexion they must come at last. It is decided, then, that a man may be a very good Christian who holds his fellow Christians in bondage, and who deprives them of every opportunity of religious instruction. A Christian may not dance, nor may he go to the theatre with impunity, but he may sell a child from its mother's breast, or a lady to a Southern harem! The Society has strained at many a gnat, and it has aided by swallowing a pretty extensive camel.

The majority in this decision, would probably defend their action on the ground that they wished to see the Tract Society absolutely neutral. But no great acumen is required to perceive that this neutrality is impossible. No one, at the present day, can safely shut himself upon the fence which divides the domains of Slavery and of freedom. Those who are not for us are against us. And those who endeavor to be upon both sides of the question, attempt that which was declared impracticable two thousand years ago. They simply seek to serve God and Mammon. Consistency is a jewel. And although philosophers would justly scout the idea of judging of the truth of any principles from the lives of those who profess them; in reality, there is no test so frequently applied. Most simple men are inclined to think lightly of the faith which is not accompanied by a reasonable amount of practice. They do not much admire the Christianity of that man who prays fasting, in the morning, and flogs his slave before dinner; who gives alms on the Sabbath and robs his servants of the fruits of their labor, throughout on the week. Most men, in short, are used to judge of a tree by the fruits thereof.

It is on this account therefore that we chiefly regret the shameful retreat of the Tract Society from its honorable position. That retreat has weakened its moral influence more than one half. There are many sneerers in these days, and this action affords but too fair an opportunity for their assaults. When the member of a society like this, of great wealth, of immense influence, and embracing vast numbers of the elect and the select of our American churches—when such men reprove small vices and wink at great ones; when they admonish the poor sinner, and let the rich and powerful sinner alone; the World's people are but too ready to address to them the terrible sarcasm of Shakspeare—

> "Thou art strong—upon the stronger side."

That many who have supported this policy will realize their error, we fully believe. They may perceive its evil results already, and those results will become much more apparent in the future. They will find that they have increased the storm instead of allaying it; they will find that they have raised up a greater number of strong and earnest opponents than they have conciliated of lukewarm and doubtful friends. Time only is needed for this discovery, and when it is made there will be the dawning of a brighter day.

Death of Robert Hare.

Prof. HARE, well known in all scientific circles in the United States and Europe as one of the first Chemists of his time, died at his residence in Philadelphia, on Saturday morning last, aged seventy-seven years. Prof. HARE was the inventor of the Compound or Oxy-Hydrogen Blow-Pipe, before he had attained man's estate. This instrument—one of the most valuable in any laboratory—made for him a place among scientific men, and his subsequent labors, discoveries and inventions in his favorite pursuits, soon gave him a reputation among his peers in all Christendom. He was elected to the Chair of Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania, in 1818, and filled it with great credit to himself and profit to the institution, for nearly twenty years, when age and increasing infirmities compelled him to resign. Dr. HARE's fame as a scientific man has lately been somewhat obscured by his devotion to Spiritualism; but though permitting himself to be carried away with that delusion, his previous services have given him an indisputable title to the grateful remembrance of his countrymen. He was an odd, sometimes uncongenial, and occasionally a hard, man; but led a kindly and upright life. His most sincere mourners will be the ten thousand pupils scattered far and wide from Maine to Mexico, who have profited by his teachings.

Rejection of Illinois Wheat by the New York Board of Inspectors.

A sample of wheat rejected by the New York Board of Inspectors, as not fit to ship to Europe, on the ground of its being damp and dirty, was received yesterday by the Board of Trade of this city. The wheat was put up in an air-tight can and forwarded by express from New York, and before being opened a committee, of the following named gentlemen, was appointed:—J. C. WILLSON, late of Oswego; C. T. WHEELER, of the firm of Flint & Wheeler; J. HUNTZ, President of the Board of Trade; Geo. W. GRAHS, of the firm of Gibbs & Griffin; and T. J. BROWSON, of the firm of Walker & Bronson, into whose hands it was placed for examination. In a few moments the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. WILLSON, reported that it was their unanimous opinion that the parcel before them was a fair sample of the wheat continually being shipped from this port, both in regard to cleanliness and dryness, and that the whole vast amount now afloat between here and New York could justly meet with no more favor.

We examined the sample carefully, and found it to be sour, damp and dirty, and were not at all surprised at its rejection. The farmers of the State, as a general thing, will not be the losers in this instance. It must come out of the pockets of the shippers; but in the end it will surely react upon the grower, and prove a source of great annoyance and loss, unless immediate measures are taken to get the wheat up in better shape. We are aware of the great inconvenience which a large majority of the farmers labor under in this State, being most without barns to stow their wheat in where it may properly cure before being threshed. They are without suitable threshing floors upon which the grain may be carefully winnowed and cleaned; they are without nice dry granaries, where it may be snugly stored and bagged for the market, at their leisure; and are entirely destitute of threshing-machines, fanning-mills or separators. They seed down an immense inclosure, cut the grain when ripe with a patent reaper, stack it up in the field, hire a "traveling machine" to thresh and winnow it wherever it happens to be stacked, bag it up as rapidly as possible, full of short straw, cockle, chaff and oats, carry it off to the nearest station, where it is weighed, dumped into the cars, and sent along in bulk.

It need not be at all wondered at that smart showers should occasionally spring up and thoroughly wet down the grain before the outdoor threshing, winnowing and bagging processes are completed. And even after it is loaded in the cars, it runs great risk of getting wet, for it is a usual thing to leave the side doors of the cars open when grain is being carried in bulk; and how frequently must freight trains be caught out in showers?

A thousand different remedies for the above enumerated evils will suggest themselves to as many different minds, but it is clear that if each grower provides himself with a proper loft in which to store his wheat in the bundle, a clean tight floor to thresh it upon, a nice dry granary wherein he may store it to be winnowed and bagged at his pleasure, a winnowing machine of his own that he may not be compelled to hurry his grain through in a slovenly manner, the wheat will arrive here in an unexceptionable condition. Unless this can be done it is more than probable that separators will be put up in each of the elevators in this city, through which each parcel will be run separately at a cost of about one or one and a half cents per bushel. This, perhaps, will be the best and cheapest method for all parties concerned. For no farmer can so thoroughly clean his wheat, separating the extra from the standard, at any such small cost. The only trouble which we see likely to arise in this contingency grows out of the fact that farmers are seldom consignors. They sell their wheat to buyers at the various stations, and upon the judgment of these buyers the proper deduction for cleaning must depend. It will be a close question and many of them in their eagerness to buy will no doubt purchase their experience dearly.

IMPERIAL CATTLE.—The St. Peters *Free Press* says that on Wednesday morning last, the notorious Isaac Jacobs 4th was captured near this place, and is now in confinement.

THE PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The sixty-fourth General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church (new school) meets in this city to-day, in the body of the second Presbyterian Church, at 11 o'clock A. M. Rev. SAMUEL W. FISHER, D. D., of Cincinnati, Moderator of the last Assembly, will deliver the opening discourse; after which a new Moderator and Clerks will be elected, and the Assembly will proceed with its usual business. Several causes conspire to make the present Assembly one of more than ordinary interest. This is the first meeting since the division of the General Assembly on the question of slaveholding, and the duties of the Church in relation thereto, and the consequent secession of the Southern Presbyterians. A report in reference to the "means which may be safely and properly "employed to remove slaveholding from our "Churches," will be made by a Committee, of which Rev. ALBERT HARRAS is Chairman. This is also the first meeting since the extraordinary revival of religion which has marked the past winter and spring. Doubtless the reports from the different churches will give evidence of the extent of the Awakening in a large aggregate of new communicants. Among the other subjects of leading interest which will occupy the attention of the Assembly, are the Relations of this branch of the Church to the Home Missionary Society; the Extension of the Church; and the Education of Candidates for the Ministry.

The last General Assembly which met in Cleveland on Thursday May 21, 1857, contained of commissioners or representatives from the following synods: Synod of Albany, five Presbyteries; Utica four; Geneva six; Onondaga four; Susquehanna three; Genesee six; New York and New Jersey ten; Pennsylvania four; West Pennsylvania three; Michigan seven; Western Reserve seven; Ohio four; Cincinnati three; Indiana four; Peoria nine (including Wisconsin and Minnesota) Iowa four; Missouri four; Virginia three; Kentucky three; Tennessee four; West Tennessee three; Mississippi four—total twenty-four Synods and one hundred and twelve Presbyteries. There were also representatives from corresponding bodies in all the New England States, from the Presbyterian and Congregational Convention of Wisconsin, from the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States, from the German Reformed Church in the United States, from the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, from the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and from the Union of the Evangelical Churches of France. To these have been added the Synods of Wisconsin (three Presbyteries) and Alta California (three Presbyteries.) There have been lost by the action of the Assembly in reference to slavery, the Synods of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, West Tennessee, and Mississippi—including seventeen Presbyteries, two hundred and twenty-seven Churches and 12,847 communicants. The Synod of Missouri was divided at the last meeting—two Presbyteries signing the protest of the Southern Commissioners and two withholding their names and, constructively at least, disapproving of that proceeding.

The action of the Assembly on the slavery question was as follows: Several memorials on the subject of slavery were presented to the Assembly at the Cleveland meeting—among them one from the Presbytery of Lexington, South, in which it was declared that a number of ministers and ruling elders as well as many church members in their connection held slaves "from principle and of choice, believing it to "be, according to the Bible, right." The memorials were referred to the Committee on Bills and Overtures, who made a report on Monday, May 25th, reaffirming the action of the General Assemblies of 1815, 1818 and 1846, and concluding:

> "We deem it our duty, in the exercise of our constitutional authority to bear testimony against error in doctrine or immorality in practice, in any Church, Presbytery or Synod, to disapprove and earnestly condemn the position which has been assumed by the Presbytery of Lexington, South, one which is opposed to the established convictions of the Presbyterian Church, and must operate to mar its peace and seriously hinder its prosperity, as well as bring reproach on the holy religion; and we do hereby call on that Presbytery to review and rectify their position. Such doctrines cannot be permanently tolerated in the Presbyterian Church. May they speedily melt away under the illuminating and mellowing influences of the Gospel and the grace of God our Saviour."

The consideration of this report was continued with trifling intermissions until Wednesday June 3d. The discussion was ably participated in by a large number of the members, both of the clergy and laity. The Southern members headed by Rev. Dr. ROSS—himself the son of a slave, and illegitimate at that—pressed the Assembly to an issue and made several high-mettled harangues in favor of the sins which they represented. The vote on the adoption of the report stood—yeas 169; nays 28. ROSS and Company then presented a protest declaring the action of the Assembly to be "the virtual excluding of the South," and in pursuance of this view then called and held a Southern General Assembly, at Richmond, Va., about six months after the adjournment at Cleveland. The Assembly then appointed a Committee of ten, four of them being members of Presbyteries where slavery exists, to recommend such measures in the premises "as they "deem best calculated to secure the permanent "peace and prosperity of all our churches." The Committee consists of Rev. Albert Barnes, Rev. R. W. Patterson, Rev. A. C. Dickerson, Rev. A. H. H. Boyd, D. D., Rev. James C. Hanner, D. D., Rev. Isaac W. K. Handy, Rev. Jos. P. Wilson, D. D., Rev. M. L. R. P. Thompson, D. D., Hon. Joseph Allison, and Hon. Wm. Jessup, L. L. D. They will probably report during the present week.

At the date of the previous Assembly the aggregate statistics of Synods were as follows. Presbyteries 114; Ministers 1,595; Licentiates 115; Candidates 248; Churches 1,679; Added on examination, 5,558; Added on certificate, 4,960; Communicants 139,115; Adult Baptisms, 1,665; Infant Baptisms, 3,798; Contributions to the funds of the General Assembly, $5,726 85; Contributions to Domestic Missions $96,208 15; to Foreign Missions $65,767 51; to Education fund $68,747 99; to Publication fund $88,148 25.

The Committee of Arrangements for the present Assembly are Rev. Messrs. R. W. PATTERSON, HARVEY CURTIS, ABAHM L. BROWN, AMBROSE A. WIGHT, and the Elders W. H. BROWN, H. N. SEELYE and SYLVESTER LIND.

Gold in Iowa.

We have been inclined to believe that the stories of the finding of gold in Southern Iowa were inventions of speculators inviting settlers, or that they were predicated on the discovery in limited quantities of some metal erroneously said to be gold. But there seems to be no room to doubt that in the counties of Warren, Madison, Polk, Adair, Clark, Guthrie and Dallas, in the vicinity of Fort Des Moines, more or less of gold is daily found along the margins of the streams, by the hundreds, perhaps thousands, of men engaged in the search. There is as yet nothing to warrant the belief that the deposits are large, or that gold-washing in that region will ever be a remunerative branch of the State's industry. The present effect of the discovery is pernicious. Men who ought to be following the plough have left that standing in the furrow, while they, bare-footed and bare-legged, are wading up and down the creeks for wages which average about the cost of the salt for their potatoes.

Personal and Political.

Rev. Henry Giles finishes his visits to the New York Tribune that he has become a resident of Chicago. He says his residence continues to be at Rockport, Me.

The Right Rev. George Washington Freeman, Episcopal Bishop of the diocese of Texas and Arkansas, died at Little Rock, on the latter State, on the 20th ult. He was born in Sandwich, Mass.

O. Jennings Wise, son of Gen. Wise, and Nathaniel Tyler, son of ex-President Tyler, have become associated with Pickett & Donovan, as co-partners and co-editors of the Richmond *Enquirer*. The *Enquirer* opposes the English bribe.

Albert Rust has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the 1st District of Arkansas, now represented by Edward A. Warren.

Wm. McKee Dunn is announced as the Republican candidate for Congress in the 11th District of Indiana. James Rariden, the present incumbent, will doubtless be the Democratic opponent.

From Springfield.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, May 19, 1858.

Rain—rain—rain, we have nothing but rain. It has established itself as a regular institution, and we begin to look for it as naturally as we do for daylight or nightfall. It is getting to be a serious affliction. To say nothing of muddy streets and the general inconvenience of out-door locomotion, the question is constantly springing up "What will the farmers do?" To which the ready answer is, "They can of course do nothing so long as it continues to rain." No sunshine—no wheat—no corn—no money, will be the natural consequences.

Railroads are suffering in all direction. Out on the prairie, about twenty miles east of Decatur, the Great Western road has been entirely submerged for a week or more. A large scope of country is very flat, and has no natural drainage. The water has gathered there, and finding no outlet, is driven about over the prairie by the winds, with the waves rolling and spray dashing like a minute sea. I hear this morning that the Sangamon river, four miles north of this city, is full to the banks, and in size and swiftness looks more like the Mississippi.

The storm on last Thursday was not violent in this city, and produced no disasters. The lightning struck and set fire to a stable, but it was put out before doing any considerable damage.

The Republicans of Sangamon County had quite a full and enthusiastic County Convention on the 8th inst. The Republicans here are wide awake and will do their duty in the fall election.

SANGAMON.

Bishop O'Regan and his Clergy.

Editors of Chicago Tribune: As you have been so kind as to give space in your valuable columns to the interests of your Catholic fellow-citizens in relation to their Church matters, I beg to inform your readers of the fact that Bishop O'REGAN has resigned the diocese of Chicago for sundry reasons which I do not know. On the 22d ult. there was a number of his friends (clergymen) who held a formal meeting at the Bishop's residence, in this city, to express their sympathies towards him, and their grief on his departure from our midst. Rev. MATT. DULON was called to the Chair, and Rev. Messrs. THOS. BOULDRE and JOHN LARKIN were appointed Secretaries. From all accounts, they wrote him a letter of sympathy, praying him to desist in his determination of abandoning the diocese of Chicago. All this is very good, Mr. Editor, in its place, but it cannot be honestly looked upon as the embodiment of the feelings of the people. As we cease to look for the return of Bishop O'REGAN, it is natural for us to expect his successor. Who he will be, in all probability will not be determined upon for some time. However, we shall expect a man of more practical and social knowledge. The selection of a successor immediately devolves upon the Rt. Rev. Bishops who form the arch diocese of St. Louis, who, I am informed, will select some three persons and send their names on to the head of the Church; from this number one will be chosen from the merits of his representation. In this case, all Catholics of the diocese are called upon to pray that the Almighty may influence them by his heavenly grace to choose a suitable person to fill the vacancy, combining all the qualities of the Good Shepherd, and healing the wounds of our distracted diocese. It may not be out of place to suggest that one of the old clergymen of the diocese might be practically the best, if there be any such in their number who can be deemed fit for an exalted position of the kind, who will know thoroughly the wants of the people. Experience has partially demonstrated, particularly in the case of Bishop O'REGAN, that a stranger from another diocese will scarcely ever comprehend the proper method of establishing his episcopal influence in a diocese circumstanced as ours has been for some time. I am aware that it is not the province of the people to dictate to the Bishops, whose duty it is to make the selection, but a suggestion frequently proves beneficial to all. Yours &c., OBSERVER.

LOSS OF LIFE BY THE GREAT TORNADO.

PEORIA.

The loss of Mr. Beseman's family under such afflicting circumstances, is the saddest incident of the storm. Mr. B. has been in a critical condition since the terrible bereavement, and the deepest sympathy is felt in his behalf. The family, consisting of father and mother, three children of their own and an adopted daughter, was an interesting and happy one. Mr. Beseman possessed an ample fortune, and of late has devoted himself entirely to family duties and enjoyments. His wife and children were very fond of boating, and he frequently took them out upon the lake. On Thursday afternoon, healthy and happy, they went down to the lake for a sail as usual. The storm overtook them in the middle of the lake; the boat was capsized, and all perished, excepting Mr. B., who was found clinging to the branch of a tree, completely exhausted. As yet none of the bodies have been found, although large numbers of men have been constantly on the search.—*Peoria Press.*

THREE PERSONS KILLED AT EL PASO.

Three lives, it is said, were lost at El Paso during the storm. We have been unable as yet to get their names.

CHENOA.

A man named Kappa was instantly killed by the timbers from the roof of his house. He had been plowing in a field near by, when observing the approaching storm, he hastened homewards, put up his horses and was on the way from the barn to the house, when the roof of the latter was blown on to him, burying him among the ruins.

MOTHER AND CHILD KILLED.

A family consisting of husband, wife and child, residing six miles south-east of Washington, had their house blown to atoms from over their heads, and the mother and child were instantly killed, and the father had his back broken in two places! When taken up he was nearly dead, with no probability of his recovery.

A Large Haul of Counterfeit Money—Two of the Dealers Arrested.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, May 18.]

On Sunday evening, just as the train was about to leave over the Ohio and Mississippi Road for St. Louis, Lieut. Bleakes, of the Pearl street Station, accompanied by officers Fletcher and Wooley, made the arrest of a man named James Sampson, and on removing an overcoat which hung upon his arm, a bundle of counterfeit money was found underneath, containing $13,000! The bills were all issues on the Hadley Falls Bank, at Holyoke, Mass., and are admirably executed. The signatures are very good, and the engraving much better than that of counterfeit money generally. The whole face of the bill, however, particularly the vignette, is much darker than that of the genuine bill, and may therefore be readily detected by an experienced eye.

After the arrest of Sampson was made, officer Reasy, of the detective force, happened to arrive at the depot, and was informed by Mr. Crippen, the officer employed at the depot, that the prisoner had been in conversation with another man about to take the train. This individual was arrested, and on taking him to the ladies' room to search him, he dropped a package on his way thither, which, on being opened, was found to contain $1,000 in counterfeit fives of the Hadley Falls Bank. The prisoner gave his name as Thomas Pullen, and said he was on his way to Illinois, where he doubtless intended to put his spurious stuff in circulation. The examination of Sampson was postponed until the 19th inst., and Pullen until the 20th.

This is one of the most important arrests that has been made by any portion of the police in a long time, and we trust that the two persons in custody will not be permitted to slip through the grasp of the law with impunity. Lieut. Bleakes has made a grand beginning, and we have no doubt he will bring the case to a satisfactory termination, by doing his whole duty towards insuring a conviction.

THE MURDERERS OF HUGH DOWZER ARRESTED.—Arrest was yesterday made of an employee in the barber's shop of Henry Gardiner, on Broadway, near Biddle street, on the charge of being implicated in the murder of Hugh Dowzle, of Illinois. This person has confessed that the murder was committed at 9 o'clock on Sunday evening, in Gardner's shop. Dowzle came in, took the chair, and resigned himself to be shampooed. The latter was permitted to trickle to his eyes, and then the rope was applied to his neck. His hat was burned in the stove, his body robbed and thrown where it was found, and his hat and the rope were conveyed where they were found. Three employees of Gardiner did the job. The remaining two have fled, but will be caught. Gardiner is also under arrest.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

LARGE BANK REGISTRY IN GREENCASTLE IL.—A gentleman from Greencastle writes to the American Express Company at Indianapolis, Indiana:

> "The safe of the Exchange Bank was blown open with powder on Saturday night, and $40,000 in silver taken out. One-third of it has been recovered, and they are now on track of the burglars. Last night five stores were entered. Some arrests have been made this morning."

Another letter says that $2,000 had been stolen from the Exchange Bank on Saturday night, and that $1,600 of it had been recovered. Three stores were broken into on Sunday night, but the articles taken amounted to but little in aggregate value.—*Indianapolis Journ.*

GREAT STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

CITY OF HUNTSVILLE SUNK.

AT least TEN LIVES LOST.

Particulars and Incidents.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, 18th.]

A telegraphic dispatch briefly announced on Saturday, the total loss of the steamer City of Huntsville, in the Cumberland river, attended by a considerable loss of life. Since the arrival of the B. M. Runyan, we have been placed in possession of very full particulars, and proceed to lay them before our readers.

The disaster occurred on Wednesday night at 11 o'clock, at Palmyra, about ten miles below Clarksville. She struck a log, while running at her utmost speed, and sunk almost instantly, about half her hull being torn away.

The suddenness of the disaster, and the late hour at which it occurred, combined to render it a deplorable affair, by the loss of at least ten lives.

Emmett Wallace, assistant engineer, Smithland, Kentucky, and Henry Jackson, are the only names of the lost that we could ascertain. The latter was a free colored boy, and assistant porter of the boat. Eight deck hands, firemen, names unknown, are known to have perished.

The passengers saved were taken to Nashville, by the steamer Chocktaw. They exonerated the officers from blame in the matter of the disaster. The accident occurred in a chute, through which the water, at its present high stage, rushes with great velocity, rendering the passage unusually difficult; while in here the boat "took a sheer" on the pilot, and encountered the log, there being no possibility of preventing the collision.

The officers, without exception, seem to have done all that it was possible for men to do under the circumstances, in giving directions for the general safety, and assisting personally. The greatest confusion, excitement and terror prevailed as usual in such cases; and there is much apprehension that the loss of life is much greater than ascertained, or ever will be ascertained.

Almost every passenger had retired to their respective berths, long enough to justify the supposition that many were asleep. Soon after the shock, the cabin was filled by a mass of rushing, excited people, and the horror of their situation was augmented by the shrieking of women and children.

One lady, we understand, threw her child over the guard, and it was saved by one of the firemen.

A man floating in the water was seen to make toward a plank, on which was a young lady, who afterwards proved to be his daughter. Both were saved.

The engineer, Hopkins, saved his life by clinging to a small pair of steps, with which he floated three miles before he could get to the bank.

Sloan, the clerk, and Mr. Bell, a passenger, secured and clung to a plank, which supported them safely to land.

The City of Huntsville was getting to be an old boat. She was valued at $10,000, owned by Capt. A. L. Davis, of Nashville, and was not insured.

She had an inconsiderable cargo, which, together with the boat, is lost.

THE STORM IN IOWA.—A letter from Wapello, Louisa county, Iowa, dated the 15th, speaks of a tremendous storm which had occurred there. It blew down two brick buildings, upset one frame, and torn away several out-houses, tumbled down a great number of chimneys, and still no one was hurt. Great damage was apprehended in the path of the hurricane. This is probably the same storm which made such mad havoc in our own State.

MAIL ROBBER ARRESTED.—Col. John W. Minor, Special Agent of the Post Office Department, arrived in this city Saturday, having in charge William Manning, accused of robbing the mail about the 5th inst. in Wayne county, Missouri. A portion of the money stolen has been recovered. A great many letters were destroyed. As yet there is no telling the amount of loss sustained. His guilt is well established. He is only seventeen or eighteen years of age.—*St. Louis Republican.*

EARLY WHEAT.—A Baltimore paper says that a bundle of wheat-stalks in head was exhibited on that city May 5, and that the early wheat of the South will be in markets before the first of June. There are now immense quantities of wheat grown in all the Southern States. Georgia, in particular, is a great producing State, especially in the Cherokee country. The fine promise of good crops and early harvests everywhere must affect the price of old wheat and flour.

New Advertisements.

Te Deum Laudamus.

JUST PUBLISHED, "TE DEUM LAUDAMUS," adapted to music in the Cathedral Form, by Wm. H. Monk, Organist and Director of the Choir, King's College, London; the tenor in D, by W. Staunton, D.D., Incumbent of Trinity Church, New York.

The above compositions received the prize offered by the committee appointed by the House of Bishops, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to compile a Book of Congregational Music, of which committee Dr. Muhlenberg, of New York, was chairman.

Quarto form, 32 pp., paper cover. Price 50 cents, or $4 per dozen. For sale by

may 19 GEO. A. CARNES, 124 Lake street.

CAUTION TO CONSUMPTIVES.—Dr. H. James, of No. 19 Grand street, Jersey City, N. J., would inform the public that he has no business connection with Dr. Thos. Tilton; also, that Dr. Tilton has no medicines for sale prepared by me. All those desirous of obtaining the celebrated "Extract of Cannabis Indica," can do so by addressing DR. H. JAMES,

may 19-3m-n 279 No. 19 Grand st., Jersey City, N. J.

VINTON,

At the Delmonico,

IS CONSTANTLY RECEIVING FRESH COVE OYSTERS, 36 miles from Baltimore. If you want something fast, call on at the Delmonico, 78 Lake street, opposite Sherman House.

may 19-3m-n 278

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE.—THE undersigned offer to sell very low for cash, or approved paper, on short time, the following property, to wit: Eleven twenty-horse power Engines, with Boilers, located at the north-west corner of North Franklin and the river streets, Chicago, with the ground lease of the six lots on which the same are situated, running ten years from the 1st of a low ground rent, all in good order, and resting well. Also, a 5 ton Hoist, 1 ton Hoist, twenty-two tons of railroad iron partly paid for and running several years, for the last purchaser, both in good order, and containing good rent, located on the southeast corner of Rush and Illinois streets. Also, a contract of purchase or title bond for the interest of Lambert Tree and Isaac N. Arnold, in and to lot 2 and about one-half rent from this time. Title to all the above is perfect and will be made good. Will be sold, and can be had very low for cash, or on liberal terms.

GEORGE M. WILLS,
JOHN WILLS.

may 19-1m-n 273 Assignees of W. & S. T. Wentworth.

LIME! LIME!!—BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, Masons, and persons wishing a superior article of Lime, please remember that we are still manufacturing the Lime to order, and that we are now receiving our regular supply of marble from J. Bailey's Marble Quarry, which we warrant to be equal in every respect to any marble lime made in this country, and far better than that which has been sold in this market heretofore.

PENTON & WILLIAMSON,
North Pier, opposite Illinois Cent. R. R. Depot.

N. B.—All amount sufficient for trying the experiment, free of charge, and will be furnished free of charge to any person wishing to test it. may 12-3m-n 262

CASH ADVANCED ON PRODUCE FOR SALE IN New York or Buffalo,

By

may 19-1m-n 283 REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

REMOVAL.

BRIGGS, WHITE & CO. BEG TO ANNOUNCE to their customers and the public generally, that they have removed from their old stand, Nos. 94 & 96, to the new and commodious premises, Nos. 92 & 94 South Water street, where they are prepared with increased facilities to supply the wants of the Trade with every variety of

Pails, Tubs,
Churns, Brooms,
Baskets, Wash-tubs,
MATS, CORDAGE AND TWINES,

Together with every variety of goods to be found in any establishment of the kind in the City.

BRIGGS, WHITE & CO.

may 19-3m-n 281 92 South Water street, bet. Dearborn and State.

1858. FALLS OF NIAGARA. 1858.

THE CLIFTON HOUSE,

ON THE CANADA SIDE OF THE FALLS, will be opened for the season on the 20th of May.

The proprietor respectfully intimates to his patrons, that their baggage to the Western transcontinental Hotel, Suspension Bridge, will be checked free of charge at the Clifton House.

N.B.—Omnibuses and baggage wagons attend all passenger trains of cars at the Bridge.

may 19-3m-n 277 C. F. SHEARS, Proprietor.

NEWHALL HOUSE,

MILWAUKEE.

THE LARGEST AND MOST ELEGANT HOTEL In the North-West.

THE PROPRIETORS TAKE PLEASURE in informing the public, that in consequence of the enormous new price of Provisions, and the increased issue of the House, they are compelled to put the price of board at

Two Dollars per Day,

that keep their House, as heretofore, a first class Hotel in every respect.

Milwaukee, May 8th, 1858. may 10-3m-n 270

KEAN & RICE.

Illinois Central R. R. Company.

FREIGHT OFFICE,

Chicago, May 1st, 1858.

THE ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS IS respectfully called to the great facilities offered by the Illinois Central Railroad for the transportation of the staple productions of Grain, Cotton, Lumber, Pork, Lard, Beef, Tobacco, Flour, Lead, Pig Iron, Merchandise, &c., from New Orleans and Chicago, by the Railroad line of Steamers, viz:

Steamers leave for the ports on the following Railroads: Illinois Central, Illinois Central Branch, Galena & Chicago Union, Chicago & Milwaukee, Milwaukee & Mississippi, Wabash & Western, Ohio & Mississippi, Paris & Decatur, Terre Haute & Alton, Cairo & Fulton, Mobile & Ohio, Mobile & Alabama, Tuscaloosa & Selma, Selma, Rome & Dalton, Atlantic & Mississippi, Georgia & Florida.

Steamers will phone ahead their approximate time of arrival at the I. C. R. R., when being asked and thus enable the consignees to have their cars in readiness to receive their freight on the day of arrival. Through Bills of Lading can be obtained at the Central Line of Packets from Chicago and New Orleans.

All freight will be forwarded to consignees by large contracts of Express Freight Lines, free of charge to any point on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad.

A. G. BURRIDGE, Freight Agent, Chicago.
J. C. SLAUGHTER, Freight Agent, New Orleans.
A. H. MCCOY, Freight Agent, Mobile.
N. B.—Bills of Lading for Through Freight to Mobile, Chicago, and points for Through Freight to Mobile, Chicago, and points for Through Freight to Mobile, Chicago, and points

Leather and Findings.

LEATHER!

DIRECT FROM The East Eastern and French Tanneries.

We are receiving LEATHER OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, SUITABLE FOR THE SPRING TRADE, Which will be Sold at a Small Advance on Cost, for CASH, will find a decided advantage to call.

UNUSUALLY LOW FOR QUALITY. N. B.—Country orders carefully and promptly filled, lowest market prices. Also, WILLARD'S and 3,000 Gross Blacks, at lowest market prices.

GREAT WESTERN HIDE & LEATHER HOUSE, 201 & 203 S. Water st., H. T. BLACKBURN & CO.

LEATHER — LEATHER.

JAMES KELLY & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO KELLY & SLAUGHTER) 243.....Lake Street.....243 NEAR THE BRIDGE. Would inform Boot Makers and the public generally, that they are in receipt of their

Spring and Summer Stock, Consisting in part of Hemlock and Oak Sole, Enamelled Dongola, Kid and Calf Uppers, Oak Tanned and Dongola Upper, Morocco in large variety, Linings of all kinds, Lasts, Findings, Cobblers' Materials, &c.

Leather and India Rubber Belting, Which will be sold at VERY LOW RATES, we think it would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

HAYDEN, KAY & CO., 238 Randolph Street, Chicago. Manufacturers, Importers and Dealers in

Saddlery Hardware, BENT STOCK, COACH TRIMMINGS, Springs, Axles, Varnishes, Webbings, Horse Collars, &c.

P. WILSON, Chicago. P. HAYDEN, New York. WILLIAM V. KAY, Chicago, Ill.

Drug Trade.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

DR. DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PERIODICAL PILLS, For Females, ARE INFALLIBLE FOR REMOVING OBSTRUCTIONS OR IRREGULARITIES OF THE SYSTEM. These Pills are nothing new, but have been used by the proprietor for many years, with a success that has surprised many thousand ladies who every year call on him for the Pills, and they are a preventive of those painful sufferings and inconvenience so common to the sex, and are perfectly safe, containing no injurious or any irregularities whatever, and will not in any case hinder ladies whose health will not permit a increase of family.

Married females, or those suspected themselves so, are recommended against using these Pills, while in that condition, as the proprietor assumes no responsibility in that case, as they will produce miscarriage, though their mildness would prevent any ill to health; other than the disappointment.

Portions sent postpaid on receipt of price, $1 per box, or 6 for $5, or private by return mail, on receipt of price and 25 cents extra.

Sold by druggists and dealers generally. Depot, 179 Randolph st., Chicago.

Opticians.

IMPROVE YOUR EYESIGHT. AT THE OPTICAL ESTABLISHMENT AND EYE INFIRMARY, 27 Clark St., Rooms No. 2, Up Stairs, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. To those Suffering from Bad Eyesight, DR. ROSENBERG, OPTICIAN AND OCULIST, late of Paris, France, calls the attention of the public to his Medical Gem Spectacles and Eyes, to be the Most Perfect Vision Improving Spectacles, Improved French Crystal & Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES. The numerous bad persecution of these diseases, and the ignorance and knowledge which they are generally, have led to the invention of the Spectacles, which relieves persons with sore or inflamed eyes, and restores to sight those who have been for years, as well as of the young, and restores the sense of all who read and write, or to employ themselves constantly with their eyes, and who have to use spectacles or glasses. Impaired Eyes, Illness, Eye Diseases, Magnifying and Diminishing Glasses, Opera Glasses, Thermometers, Barometers and Compasses of the best quality.

Our Improved artificial eyes, inserted and appearing as perfect as the natural eye, without pain, and warranted to last for 5 years. Persons residing in any part of the United States, can have their eyes tested as well as if they were personally present, and receive the Spectacles, and not being able to attend personally, we have adopted a system by which all the particulars of the case, by forwarding a description of the eyes, the distance of vision, Price—Gold, from one to six dollars, according to the quality, and Silver, from one to three dollars. Persons at a distance can have their eyes tested by the Oculist, Rosenberg

COMMERCIAL.

CHICAGO WHOLESALE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, Tuesday Evening, May 13, 1868.

Some of the wheat rejected by the New York importers as unfit to ship to Europe was received here to-day by the Board of Trade and a committee appointed for the purpose, examined it and pronounced the New York verdict just. An extended article upon the subject will be found in an other part of this morning issue.

Business opened quiet and progressed slowly, buyers at 61a61½c for spring wheat being plentier than sellers. A few minutes after noon the Niagara was telegraphed from Halifax, with reports of a declining European market, and a reaction immediately took place. Sellers then at 61c were plentier than buyers. Still later the receipt of New York news again bolstered up the market and it closes firm at 61¼ in store, at which figure there is a good inquiry. A sale of 25,000 bushels made ten days ago, deliverable this week at 67c free on board buyers option is being delivered to-day at a loss of 4 cts per bushel.

Corn is active at full figures, and the news from Europe is calculated to keep it so.

Barley is unchanged, and Rye nominal.

Oats are firm, and no large amounts are changing hands.

Flour is still moving, and sales of A 1 brands o extra have been made.

Highwines are quiet.

Freights are unchanged and steady; charters are —Sch. Courtwright, wheat to Buffalo, 4c; International, corn to Oswego, 7c; Mazeppa, do do, 7c.

The receipts for the day, by canal and railroad, May 13th, are:

RECEIPTS.		RECEIPTS.	
Flour, bbls	611	Provisions, lbs	21,215
Wheat, bu	27,772	Wine, lbs	14,150
Corn, bu	24,316	Cattle, no	130
Oats, bu	6,662	Sheep, no	120
Barley, bu	22	Hogs, no	120
Potatoes, bu	1,140		

Receipts by lake:

Lumber, ft	480,000	Sh'glas, no	100,000
Wood, cords	1,000	Coal, tons	420

Shipments by lake, May 13th:

Wheat, bu	2,823	Oats, bu	25,000
Flour, bbls	2,500		

FLOUR—Sales of 200 bbls Centre and 300 bbls Arcadia at $5.40; 50 bbls Harvest Home at $5.37½; 50 bbls Mich City at $4.50.

WHEAT—Sales for up 25,000 bushels as follows: 20,000 bu in two cargoes at 62c on board; 14,000 all this week, buyer's option, at 61c on board; 3,000 in lots at 61½c in store; 1,000 do at 61c; 2,000 to fill one car from Milwaukee, 3,000 do on board; 25 bags extra at 62c delivered; 1600 at 61½c in store.

CORN—Sales of 5500 yellow River at 51c afloat; 5000 white do at 50½c afloat; 6000 canal yellow do afloat; 3 cars No 1 RR No.

OATS—Sales of 3 cars in store at 35½c.

RYE—Nominally 80c.

BARLEY—Steady at 55c for No. 1.

SEEDS—Clover $9@9.50; Hungarian grass $1.80@1.90; Timothy $1.20@1.40; latter in good demand and prime lots scarce.

PROVISIONS—Dressed chickens 20@22c; live do 18@20c; dressed turkeys 16@17c; live do 8@9c ⅌ ⅌.

BUTTER—In good demand for fresh and brings 14@17 readily.

EGGS—Plenty at 8@9½c.

POTATOES—Abundant at 16@18c for mortons, and 20@25c for long pink eyes.

PROVISIONS—Sales of hams 9½c ⅌ lb; sugar cured do 10c ⅌ lb. Bacon 8½c; heavy mess pork $18; light $17.

LARD—Scarce, and held at 10@10½c.

SALT—Coarse and fine by the car load $1.80 ⅌ bbl; at retail $2 ⅌ bbl; dairy $2.25 ⅌ pkg of 220 lbs with 20 empty sacks in bottom; bag salt $13.50 ⅌ 100 bags.

HIGHWINES—Have been very steady all the week at 87c per gal. Some small sales have been made at 87½c.

WOOL—There have been sales of 10,000 lbs super and extra at 38@39c all weighed together with equal amount of each.

SHEEP SKINS—Active good inquiry at 90@$1.20 for fresh unshorn, and 10@20c for country.

HIDES—Are low at 10@12c ⅌ lb, deducting horns damaged, &c.; though a sale was made to day of alot of dry flint trimmed, at 14c; green city slaughtered 7@8½c; when sinews and pettinos are deducted; green country 5@6½c free from cuts; green salted, well cured and flint trimmed, 6½@7½c; green salted, cow hides, not well trimmed, 6@6½c; green, dry veal and kip only bring some figures as dry flint hides.

BROOM CORN—Ordinary Brush 6½@7c ⅌ ton; fair to prime 8@9c; prime to choice 9½@10c. Sales to-day of three tons at 9½ ⅌ lbs.

LUMBER—The receipts for the week are seven millions, five hundred and forty six thousand feet, and prices at the various lumber yards range as follows: 1st clear $75 ⅌ 1000 ft; 2d clear $65@70; 3d clear $55; clear siding $45; common $28@35; culls $20. Lath $1.50@2 ⅌ 100 bundles (4) $1.60; shingles (4) $1.60; cedar $3@3.50; Trunk Panels $6@12 ⅌ 100.—Dressed Fencing $18@20. Fencing comes under head of common lumber.

HOPS—Are almost without sales—nominally 22@25c for old and 35@c for new.

HAY—Good Prairie $17 ⅌ bale, $7 ⅌ ton pressed; loose $4.50@5 ⅌ ton, timothy, pressed $19; loose $6.50. Straw $5@6 ⅌ bundle.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

TUESDAY, May 13.

The yards are entirely cleared out, and we have but one small sale of cattle to report. Hogs are firm, but few sales having been made. We report one sale of Sheep at $4.50, which is 1c per lb better than they have been doing.

The receipts for the day are: By C B & QRR, 1 car cattle, 2 do hogs, 2 do sheep; by C & R I RR, 15 cars cattle, for shipment east.

The shipments have been very large. They are: By M C RR, 398 head cattle and 600 sheep; and by M & NR 37 cars cattle.

We quote the following sales:

SELLER.	DRIVER.	NO.	AV. WEIGHT	PRICE ⅌ CWT.
Humphrey	Alvey	1 cattle	1170	$3
Bay	Bennett	84 hogs	224	4 50
Bay	Terry & Booth	70 do	242	4 10
Adams	Hopkins	40 do	222	4 00

New York Market—May 19.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

FLOUR—Market heavy and dull, demand chiefly for home consumption. Sales 1000 bbls at $ 90@$4 for super state; $ 50@$4.60 for super western; $4.60@$5 common to medium extra State; $4.60@$5.50 for choice do; $5@$5.50 for common extra Ohio; $5.50@$7 for medium to choice do; $7@$8 for fancy do; $8@$10 for extra do; $8@$10 for common to medium extra Genesee; $10@$14 for fancy do; $ 50@$4 for common to medium extra Southern; $4@$5.50 for fancy do.

CANADIAN FLOUR—Heavy; sales 750 bbls extra at $5@$5.50.

RYE FLOUR—Unchanged; sales 100 bbls at $5@$5.25.

WHEAT—In demand and market closes with a firm tone at 2@3c for Chicago spring; 50c for Milwaukee club; $1.30 for amber Michigan; $1.40 for red Indiana; $1.45 for prime amber do.

RYE—More plenty and lower; sales at $1.20 for at City dealers.

BARLEY—Steady. Sales 10,000 bus at 60@65c for good to choice.

CORN—Steady. Sales 20,000 bus at 75c for mixed western; 77@78c for sound do; 78@80c for yellow do.

OATS—Dull; sales of 8000 bus at 35@36c for western.

PORK—Continues heavy; sales 500 bbls at $17.50@$18 for new mess; $16@$16.25 for prime mess; $14.12½@$14.37 for prime.

BEEF—Steady; 100 bbls at $10@$11.50 for country mess; $18 for extra mess; prime at $13@$14; repacked western mess $16@$18.

LARD—Dull; 500 tierces prime mess; beef nominal at $9@$9½.

BUTTER—Firmer; sales 300 bbls dry salted shed hogs at 8½c; in the frame 8½c.

SUGAR—Quiet.

LARD—Steady; sales 400 bbls at 10½@11½c for inferior to prime.

BUTTER—Dull; demand for choice, but little for sale.

CHEESE—Quiet.

New York Cattle Market—May 19.

Beeves 2718 Cows 187; Veals 162, Sheep and Lambs 6811; Swine 1700.

The demand for the supply of beeves caused an advance of 5c. Also 10@15c, average 40@50c.

Cows sold at $40@$75 ⅌ head, as to quality.

Veals better at $10@$8.50.

Sheep and Lambs dull.

Swine, fair demand at 8@8½c.

Buffalo Market—May 19.

FLOUR—Favors the buyer; 1000 bbls sold at $5.75 for choice Ohio and Indiana; $5@$5.50 for extra and double extra Ohio.

WHEAT—Quiet; sales 7 and closed firm; $2.00 has sold at one elevator for spring; No. 2 Chicago, $1.80 bid for do.

CORN—Dull; 10,000 bu sold at 81c afloat for Indiana.

OATS—Lower; 1,000 bus sold at 38c.

WHISKEY—Steady; 100 bbls sold at 18@19c.

FREIGHTS—Close active. Wheat 12½@13 to New York.

New York Stock Market—May 19.

Stocks quite at Second Board.

Pacific Mail	30½	Harlem	72
N Y Central	86½	Reading	92
Erie	72½	Hudson	100
Cumberland pref	30½	Mich Southern	80½
Western Union Tel	35½	Mich Central	90
Pacific Tel	35½	Rock Island	90½
Ohio & Mississippi	23½	Fort Wayne	90½
N Y Central	86½	Chicago & N W	70
Erie	72½	Chicago & R I	97½
Reading	92		

Foreign Markets.

PER BALTIC.] [MAY 6TH.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Flour—Nothing tendency; prices nominally unchanged. Wheat—Winter, plentiful of. Philadelphia and Baltimore red, 9s 6d; club via the north, English, via New Orleans 10s 6d.

Corn—Dull; prices easier, but quotations unchanged. Red 3s; white 3s 1d.

Oats—Firm, with an advance of 1s on white, which is quoted at 3s; prime quoted at 3s 2d@3s 3d.

Weather favorable for growing crops.

Provisions—Beef heavy, with a slight decline in all qualities.

Pork firm, and quoted at 60s for mess.

Bacon firm, but not materially advanced in price, and sellers for the month are generally more sanguine.

Lard firm, at the last quotation.

Cheese quiet, at the last quotation.

Tallow—Nothing doing.

Rosin—Common, 4s 6d.

Spirits Turpentine—Quiet, at 35s for yellow and parcels being a slight shade lower.

Sugars—Firm and slightly better.

Coffee—Active and buoyant.

Tea—Dull of sales generally.

Rice—Dull, with little demand at the quotation.

Petroleum—Refined, 1s 6d; standard white, 1s 4½d; refined, 1s. Petroleum Spirits—Nominal at 1s 2d.

LONDON BANKERS.

Bank of England quiet. Bullion shows slight net gain. Public funds have declined 0@1½c.

The rates in the banks had decreased £100,000.

On Tuesday, 5th inst., it stood at 30@31½c ⅌ ounce. Silver in the bar, of the value of £1 ⅌ the ounce sterling, 5s 2d.

The amount of British gold coin in circulation, 18 million £ sterling.

The amount of British silver in circulation, 2 million £ sterling.

Receipts by Railroad.

The following are the receipts by the different railroads for the last 24 hours:

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & FOND DU LAC R. R.

Flour, 400 bbls; wheat, 2,000 bus; corn, 1,000 bus; oats, 1,000 bus; barley, 1,000 bus; pork, 200 bbls; lard, 50 bbls; beef, 50 bbls; tallow, 50 bbls; hides, 50 bbls; wool, 10 bales; 1 car lumber; 1 car shingles; 1 car sash; 1 car pickets; 1 car posts; 1 car wood; 1 car sheep; 1 car hogs; 1 car sundries; 1 car horses; 1 car mules; 1 car wagons; 1 car machinery; 1 car sundries; 1 car sundries; 1 car sundries